

Ex. # 1777

Doc. No. 5632

Page 1

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NLFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

Sworn statement of LO DJIEN SIOE, drawn up by J. G. BENDERS, Captain R.N.I.A., dated 6th May 1946 No. 5049/R

which document is a part of the official records of the NLFIS.

Batavia, 28th August 1946.

/s/ Charles Jongeneel

SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. DE WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior official attached to the office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd.

SEAL

OFFICIAL RECORD OF INTERROGATION

A f f i d a v i t

Today, Monday May 6, 1946, appeared before me, Joseph Godfried Binders, Captain for Special Services of the Royal Neth. Indies Army, Head of the Netherlands War Crimes Investigation Team, Singapore, holding session at de Souzastreet 9, Singapore, a person who states to be:

Name: LO DJIEN SIOE

Grade: -----

Army No.: -----

Unit: -----

Civil Occupation: Private physician (practitioner)

Address: Singapore, 257 Jl Boekit Tinah Road

Future Address: Sourabaya

Born at: Medioen on July 22, 1911.

* * * * *

Witness promises to tell the truth and nothing but the truth and replies as follows, after having declared that he persists with the data given above, to the questions put to him.

• • • • •

August 14, 1943, during my furlough at TJOEROPP I was arrested by Corporal YAMASHITA, Corporal SAZAKI and interpreter WEEDA.

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Late at night we arrived at KERTOPATI, the station of PALEMBANG. By car I was taken to the Kempei-Tai. Immediately upon arrival I got something to eat and a very amicable conversation started. After this I received the first blows from interpreter HAYASHI; this happened without any warning. He struck my head with his fist until I sank down on account of dizziness. ---

Next evening, August 17, 1943, I was again interrogated by Corporal YAMASHITA; blows were not lacking again. Like HAYASHI (this is a Formosan and as such is called LIEM SIK TJONG) YAMASHITA first struck me with his fist on the head, then with a horsewhip on my back. He stopped only when as a result of this I spat blood; he gave me something to drink, wetted my head and then left me lying the whole night on a cement floor without any cover. Next day I came into a cell where, to my astonishment, also the two Ambonese policemen who had been my transport-guards, were confined.

They were accused of participation in an anti-Japanese plot. For about seven days I lay there, ill with dizziness and continuously vomiting. HAYASHI did not seem to be able to tolerate lying down, for when he saw me he ordered me at once to sit up, giving me a kick at the same time. ---

The food may be described as bad and consisted of a helping of white rice and a few slices of cucumbers three times a day; certainly it was not more than a calory-value of 500 per man and per day. We had to drink jointly from a fingerbowl; often with more than 12 people. The cell was no larger than 2 x 4 meters and we were lying prettily like sardines one next to the other. Naturally the hygienic situation was extremely bad. When I had become more fit again, I was again beaten by YAMASHITA, i.e. with his wide linen belt with buckle, he struck me violet-blue from the buttock region until the ankles, so that sitting became impossible to me. Either I was standing or I was lying down on my belly in the cell.

At this time an Indonesian was brought in suspected of theft of a bicycle. The poor man was standing in the middle of a circle of Japanese and acted as a ball. I could see and hear it from my cell. In spite of many blows the man continued to deny and now the "water cure" was applied to him. This I could not see but I heard the vomiting behind my cell, while later, when he passed in front of the cell, he was all wet. Then the first ill-treatment was repeated. Now I heard the blows. Apparently this was too much for the poor man, for he collapsed. He was put down on the floor in front of my cell. Without having regained consciousness he expired during the night at about 2 o'clock. The corpse was quickly put into the luggage space of a car and a chauffeur drove off with it.

• • • • •

Of the Dutch I saw there Mr. STEVENS, was treated worst. Time and again he was tortured: water cure, hanging head down and fire treatment: this consisted of burning the naked skin with cigarettes, mosquito-torches, etc. He told me all this himself and I saw the wounds. The wounds caused by the fire treatment STEVENS kept longest, for only after having been treated by me for about a month, he was rid of them.

For every prisoner these blows, given with a stick of five centimeters diameter with a horsewhip or with rolled rope, were part of the daily treatment. Every day, or rather, nearly every hour, one heard the groans and screams of the poor people.

There were several special torture chambers. The mildest treatment was standing in the sun a whole day. Only in the morning one got something to eat then. ---

During the months of August and September 1943 there was a raid among the Ambonese; somebody was said to have discovered a plot against Japan among them. Many were arrested and of the hundreds of Ambonese friends not many are left. However, this was not settled by the Kempei-Tai alone, but also by the Keimobu. The Kempei-Tai did participate and nearly all Kempei-Tai members have on that occasion been guilty of severe torturings. ---

In the meantime things were not going so well with me either; several times I was interrogated, not only about my own case but also for the supplying of information concerning suspected Chinese and about all sorts of things. For instance I was interrogated about the doings, the connections of persons whom I had hardly ever met. As I could not reply to this properly, I simply had to undergo these tortures. * * *

Another time I was accused of owning a firearm. This was said to have been reported by a spy. However, I did not own a firearm, so that a search of the house did not yield anything. The last treatment I underwent probably was an effort to intimidation. In the evening I was brought by car to a distant plantation. The Indonesian chauffeur prepared a pit; I had to kneel in front of this pit, while SAZAKI put his sabre on my neck. Miraculously I escaped from this murder, because the gentlemen could not find fault with me.

• • • • •

About the end of September 1943 many prominent people were arrested. Most were treated by the Bunseiubu.

In the meantime I had gradually won the confidence of the Kempei Tai and I had regularly to attend to the prisoners. Not only wounds, etc. caused by ill treatment, but also ordinary illnesses like malaria, beri-beri, dysentery, etc. which I did to the best of my ability. ---

The first patient I had to treat was brought in more dead than alive. He had been so maltreated that he had one inflamed burn from the buttock region to the ankles. I treated him for six months, and then he walked around like a gorilla. This was the Chinese A. KOF from Djambi. He was said to have acted as an anti-Japanese spy. Probably he shall never become quite normal again.

• • • • •

As far as I still can remember I will state hereunder the names of some people to whom I attended medically and who either died or who have come through alive (all arrested by the Palembang Kenpei-Tai). ---

1. A Chinese by the name of TAN, who under the Dutch Government had been working as inspector with the Political Intelligence service. I attended him for severe dropsy. He has now recovered. This happened around September 1943. ---
2. The Chinese LIEN SAM TOGAN, owner of toko Djoe Seng, Palembang; he also suffered from dropsy as a result of a liver ailment. This occurred in 1944. Later he died of this illness, also as a result of tortures suffered at the hands of the Kenpei Tai. He had come there for having been in possession of Chinking currency.
3. An Indonesian, name unknown, owner of toko Kemora, Palembang. I attended him for the results of tortures by the Kenpei-Tai. He had received many beatings. He could neither walk nor see after this ill treatment. In 1944 I treated him for about a month. He is cured. ---
• • • •
6. A Javanese train mechanic, I do not remember his name, of the State Railways. He had been terribly maltreated and had died during those tortures. I ascertained personally the traces of many blows, because the body was brought to my house. He was beaten to death by Sergt. NCDA. The corpse I returned to his family. This also happened in 1944. ---
• • • •

Very, very often I was called to the Kenpei-Tai office to attend tortured people of all nationalities. Generally the illtreatments were of a severe nature, mostly caused by beatings. ---

Treatment by the Kenpei-Tai in the first instance was not the same. Sometimes one was given good food before the interrogation, to be beaten to death afterwards. --- Instruments used most for torturing, were:

- a. a wooden stick of some 4 centimeter diameter, applied to the knuckles. ---
- b. a leather horsewhip or a rolled rope. ---
- c. burning with cigarettes, mosquito torches, etc. ---
- d. a big kettle, contents about 5 liters, to overdrink. Sometimes this kettle, generally filled with soapwater, had to be emptied up to three times.

Hanging at first was done head down. Later this method was changed and the victims were hung feet down and hands bound on their back. ---

As for the water cure; the victim was held by some Kempei-Tai members, and, as soon as the kettle was empty, the stomach region of the victim was pushed strongly so as to promote vomiting, for instance by dancing on his body, etc. ---

As stated, the meals were very scanty and consisted mostly of a small plate of rice and a few slices of cucumber. Sometimes a man who had just been tortured did not receive food for three days. In my time bathing was a rarity. --

For the dead, who all died as a result of torture undergone, I often had to sign a certificate, stating that the person in question had died of tropical malaria, a heart-disease or beri-beri. So these were all false certificates, of which I have signed about 17 in all.

As a revenge for the murder of the Kempei-Tai Corporal MOCHIMOTTO, which was not solved, no less than 100 people from Aer Item were arrested, of whom there remained no more than 20. The remainder disappeared without trace. ---

I estimate that in total many more than 100 people have died as a result of torturing by the Kempei-Tai department Palembang. ---

Head of the Kempei-Tai here was Major JAHANE TAKASE. Sometimes he assisted personally at the tortures, for instance at nine, and then used to look on smiling. He certainly knew about everything that happened at the Kempei-Tai.

• • • • •

Among the Amboinese whom I know personally and who died, are BAKARBESEY and TUWA PATTINAJA, both working at the Neth. Indies Tax Office. They died two days after their arrest; this I knew from their wives, who were called by the Gunseibu in order to take away the corpses of their husbands. The women told me this. They had died as a result of torturing.

• • • • •

W. S. Lo Djien Sioe
W. S. T. G. Benders

Doc 5632
TAK1777

一九四六年五月六日月曜日、訴訟長ツツウ
ザ山荷九番地ニ於テ開廷中ノ訴訟長、御用監等犯
罪訟全員長。印鑑等の板六局余、ヨセフ・
ボツドフリード。ベンテルス山ハ左記ノ者ヲ余ノ
面前ニ出頭セシメタリ

姓　右。ローラン・ジエン・シイウ
職　議員。個人開業医

住　所。訴訟長アキット・ライマ山街二五七
號衆ノ住所。ースラバヤ山

出生。一九一一年七月二十二日「マティソン」
生レ

證人ハ長官ノミヲ隕通スペキヲ経シ、前記諸事員
ヲ確認スル旨言明シタル後、彼ニ爲サレタル訊聞
ニ次ノ如ク答フ。

一九四三年八月十四日、「テュループ」テノ休暇
中、私ハ山下ノ看護ノ伍長、佐倅ノ看護ノ伍長、
通譯上田ノ看護ノ二役に就職サレタ。

5632

Doc

2.

夜過ク、我々ハ「パレムバン」ノ駆ケルトバテイニ到着シタ。自動車テ私ハ憲兵隊ニ進行サレタ。到着スルヤ直ニ私ハ食物ヲ具ヘラレソレカラ飯ク親シイ語ガ始マツタ。然ル後私ハ通譯ノ恭カラ最初ノ殴打ヲ受ケバナラアカツタ。即テ之ハ訊問ノ形式ナク行ハレタノテアツタ。彼ハ拳テ私ノ頭ヲ殴り、私ハ医者ノタメ倒レタ程ダツタ。

翌日ノ夕刻、一九四三年八月十七日、私ハ尋ビ山下伍長ニ訊問サレタ。コノ時モ殴打ハ既ジテハキナカツタ。恭（之）ハ台灣人テ、台灣人トシテハアリエム・シイク・テヨンード町バレテキルート同様山下ハ先づ拳テ私ノ頭ヲ殴ツタ後、馬體テ私ノ背ヲ打ツタ。彼ハ私方殴打ノ結果、血ヲ吐イタ瞬ヤット止メタ。彼ハ私ニ少シ飲物ヲ具ヘ、私ノ頭ヲ温シタ後何ノ聲ヒセテク、一夜中「セメント」ノ床上ニ私方横ハルマヽニ放置シタ。翌日私ハ監房ニ入レラレタガソコニハ私ノ毒イタコトニハ、私ノ倫理説得テアツタ二八ノ「アンボン」人巡室モ亦監禁サレテキタ。彼等ハ反日宣傳沙加ノ謀テ起訴サレタノテアツタ。約七日間私ハソコニ横ハツテキタガ、該事ト連絡因體吐ノ病氣テアツタ。恭ハ横臥シテキルノヲ寛容シ得ケイ様子テアツタ何故ナラバ、彼ハ私ヲ見レバ、直ニ起キ上ツテ壁

Doc 5632

3.

ル様ニ私ニ命ジ、アホ、オマケニ私ヲ聞ルノテアツ々。

食事ハ毎イト云フベキセノテアリ、一日三回一定量ノ白飯米ト煮切ノ醤油テ食ニ、一人一日五〇〇カロリー】ヲ出ザルセノテアツ々。我々ハ一ツノ洗指鉢カラ一勺ニ水ヲ飲マ不バナラナカツ々ガ層々十二人以上モ一組テアツ々。ソノ膳房ハ二米三四米ヨリ大キナモノテハナカツ々ガ、我々ハ館諸ニ一人一人並ンテ寝臥シテキタ。既カニ衛生狀態ハ極度ニ惡カツ々。私ガ尋ビ銀分丈夫ニナツ々時、私ハ尋ビ山下ニ同行サレタ。即テ彼ノ車ノ民イ浦金行麻布テ彼ハ脣部ヨリ腺ニ調ル迄私ヲ青腫ニナル運行ツタノテ、私ハ坐ルコトガ出来ナクナツ々。膳房内テ私ハ立ツテテルカ又ハ貞郎ヲ下ニシテ寝臥シテキタ。

此ノ當時、一人ノ「インドネシア」人ガ首領事務室ノ膳房テ入レラレタガ、ソノ実レナ男ハ一口ノ日本人ノ中央ニ立タサレ、「ボルヒノ様ニ誠ハレテキタ。私ハ膳房ヲラソレヲ見且ツ國クコトガ出来タ。其多ノ銀行ニモ詰ラズ、ソノ男ハ否定シ氣ケタ、ソレテ今更ハ飯ニ「水タメ」ノ開ガ行ハレタ。又ハ見ルコトハ出来ナカツ々ガ、私ハ膳房ノ食テ嘔吐シテテルノヲ聞イタ、又ソノ後、飯

Doc 5632

方監房ノ面ヲ通り過ぎゝ時、彼ハ全員潜レテ有々。
ソレカラ最初ノ屋荷方送返サレバ。今國ヘ私ヘ戻
打テ居イ々。既カニ之ハソノ衣レテ是ニハ過意テ
アツタ。即テ彼ハ打テ倒レテ了ツタ。後ハ私ノ監
房ノ面ノ床上ニ倒サレバ。意識ヲ恢復スルコトナ
ク、彼ハ夜中二時頃息ヲ引次シ。長袴ハ一台、
自動車ノ荷物入ニ手早ク入レテレ。一人ノ運転手
ガ之ヲ運び出シテ了ツタ。

私ガソコテ一縦ニ后々相国人ノ中テ「ステフェ
ンス」氏ハ誠セビドイ日ニアツタ。ツマラナイ事
情テ監荷サレタ。即テ水銀メ、運サ吊リヤ火薬メ
ヲ受ケタ、火薬メトハ合巻章、槍弾爆音等テ謀ノ
皮膚ヲ燒クコトアツタ。彼ハ之ヲ凡テ自分テ私
ニ語シタ、ソシテ私ハソノ傷ヲ見タ。火薬メニ槍
ル傷ハ「ステフェンス」ニ最モ長ク立ツテキタ、
即テ私ガ約一ヶ月間手當ラシタ後ヤット彼ノ傷ハ
無クナツタノテアル。

倉敷監者ニ詣シ、即行ハ直經三通ノ書吏ハ馬鹿又
ハ卷イハ「ローブ」テ行ハレタノテアルガ、ソレ
ハ實際毎日ノコトアツタ。毎日、否、殆んど毎
時哀レナ人々ノ呻キ、叫び聲ヲ聞イタ。

其ヶ所ノ特別禁固室ガアツタ。最モ手狭カナ既

4.

5632

Doc

5.

理へ一日中日向ニ立ツテキルコトテアツタ。ソノ時ハ朝、食事ヲ少シ食ヘラレバダケテアツタ。

一九四三年八月、九月中ニ「アンボン」一人ノ同ニ手入ヒガマツタ。山テ「スパイ」ガ彼等俗國ノ反日諜ヲ鏡見シクト云フコトテアツタ。多數ノ者ガ逮捕サレ、數百ノ「アンボン」一人俗國ノ内にツタノハ多クナカツタ。シカシ、乙ヲ行ツタノハ憲兵隊ノミテナク、萬事部ノ諜報ノモ亦行ツタノテアルガ、憲兵隊ガ正ニ加ツタノテアリ、殆ンド憲兵隊全員ガソノ場合ノ重説同ヲ認シタ罪ヲ同ハルベキコトヲ行ツタ。

一方私モ亦万事部會ヨクハ行カナカツタ、即チ最國ニ亘リハ私ハ訊問サレタガ、單ニ私自身ノ骨ニ聞シテデハナク、藤原ヲ受ケテキル中口人ニ於テノ情報提供ノタメヤ、凡ユハ藤原ノ行ニ因シテアツタ。カクテ意中私ハ自分が長シテ貯ツタコトガアルカドウカモ知レヌ人々ノ行爲、關係ニ於テ訊問サレタ。私ガソレニ因シテ過當ニ咎ヘルコトガ出来ナカツタノテ、私ハ認テノソレ等ノ説同ヲ受ケバナラナカツタ。私ハソノ氏名ヲ忘レタガ日本ノ一人ノ軍官ニヨツテ、佐崎ノ諜報ノ伍長ニヨツテ、又私ノ記憶シナイ他ノ者ニヨツテ訊問サレマシタ。今一屋ハ私カ火薬ヲ所持シテキタ罪ヲ

5632
Doc

理ハ一日中日向ニ立ツテキルコトアツタ。ソノ時ハ朝、食事ヲ少シ食ヘラレルダケアツタ。

一九四三年八月、九月中ニ「アンボン」一人ノ國ニ手入ヒガアツタ。山テ「スバイ」ガ公館停泊ノ反日艦ヲ観見シタト云フコトアツタ。少貢ノ着ガ難浦サレ。數百ノ「アンボン」一人停泊ノ内港ツタノハ多クナカツタ。シカシ、之ヲ行ツタノハ憲兵隊ノミテナク、吉野郡ノ書類ノモ亦行ツタノテアルガ、憲兵隊ガ正ニ加ツタノテアリ、殆ンド憲兵隊全員ガソノ物販ノ重説同ヲ認シタ罪ヲ同ヘルベキコトヲ行ツタ。

一方私モ亦万事部合ヨクハ行カナカツタ、即チ憲同ニ亘リハ彼ハ訊問サレバガ、單ニ私自身ノ件ニ關シテハナク、藤澤ヲ受ケテキル中口人ニ竜テノ情報収集ノタメヤ、凡ユル徴頭ノ計ニ因シテアツタ。カクテ竟中私ハ自分ガ兵シテ倉ツタコトガアルカドウカモ知レヌ人々ノ行爲、關係ニ竜テ訊問サレタ。私ガソレニ因シテ過信ニ咎ヘルコトガ出来ナカツタノテ、私ハ認テノソレ等ノ拷問ヲ受ケバナラナカツタ。私ハソノ民舎ヲ忘レバガ日本ノ一人ノ軍官ニヨツテ、佐崎ノ書類ノ伍長ニヨツテ、又私ノ記憶シナイ他ノ者ニヨツテ訊問サレマシタ。今一辰ハ私ガ火島ク所居シテキタ罪ヲ

Doc 5632

聞ハレタ。之ハ「スパイ」ガ通報シバノダト云ハ
レバガ、私ハ火薬ヲ持ツテテカツタ、ソレテ家
宅搜査ヘ衝突ラモセバテサアカツタ。私ガ此ツ々
最後ノ段々ハ少クハ或日ニ訴ヘルコトデアツタ。
夕刻私ハ自動車テ遠方ノ裏口ヘ逃レテ行カレタ。
「フィンドボシヤ」人ノ運転手ガ穴ヲ準備シ、此ノ
穴ノ前ニ槍カ不バテラナカツタ。一方左側ハ軍刀
ヲ私ノ頭ニ當テタ。彼等ハ私ニ過失ヲ咎見スルコ
トガ出来ナカツハノテ奇跡的ニ私ハ之ノ殺人カラ
免レタノテアル。

一九四三年九月ノ未頃參クノ着名ノ人々が逮捕サ
レタ。大部分ハ軍政部テ處置サレバ。
ソノ間、私ハ新式輕兵隊ノ信局ヲ得テホダソレ
私ハ規則的ニ收監者ヲ治療セバナラナカツタ。
監禁ニ依ル餓等バカリテナク「マラリヤ」、即氣
赤痢等ノ如キ一歳ノ病氣ヲモ診タガ、之ニ私ハ最
善ヲ盡シタ。
最初私ガ治療シナケレバテラナカツタ患者ハ殆
死シテ逃バレテキタ。脣部カラ鼻迄火傷シタ者
ト恩ヘレル程監禁サレテキタ。私ハ彼ヲ六ヶ月手
當シタガソノ食飯ハ「ゴリラ」ノ様ニ歩キ廻ツテ
キタ。之ハ「ジャムビ」出身ノ中口人「ア・コ」

Doc 5563

7.

テアツタガ彼ハ反日「スパイ」トシテ行動シタモ
ノト云ハレテキタ。恐ラク、彼ハ哥ビ完全ヲ當意
ニハナラテイテアラウ。

私ガ未タ記憶シ有ル限り、私ハ自己テ口述手當ヲ
施シタ者テ、或ヘ死亡シ、或ヘ生キ因ツテキタ人
々（見テ「バレムバン」憲兵隊ニ通説サレタ者）
ノ姓名ヲ次ニ陳ベヨウ。
一「ムント云フ中口人テ義ハ和田政府官呼政治
情報部ニ刑事トシテ山イテキタ。私ハ重違ノ水
腎ノタメ彼ラ治療シタ。彼ハ今ハ健在シテキル
ガ、ソレハ一九四三年九月頃ノコトテアツタ。
二中口人「リエン・サム・テヨアン」、「バレム
バン」ノ「ジユ・セン」商店ノ店主
彼モ亦肝臓病ノタメノ水腎ニ罹ツテキタ。一九
四四年ノコトテアツタガ、ソヌ後彼ハ此ノ病氣
ノタメト久憲兵隊ノ手テ致ツタ清岡ノ結果死亡
シタ。彼ガソコヘ進行サレハノハ重違ラ病
ツテテタタメテアツタ。

三「インドネシア人、姓名不明、「バレンバン」
ノ「クモラ」商店ノ店主、私ハ憲兵隊ノ清岡ニ
ヨル結果ニ致シテ義ラ治療シタ。母ニ彼ハ少ク
ノ間行ラ愛ケテキタ。彼ハ此ノ處得ノ後、歩ク

Dec 5632

コトモ、見ルコトモ出来ナカツタ。一九四四年
私ハ約二ヶ月頃ヲ漁業シタ。彼ハ嵌食シタ。
バフジヤワレ人テ、姓名ハ記憶シナイガ、口音
達ノ識聞手、彼ハ萬ダシク脣待サレ漁園中ニ死
亡シキセノテアル。私ハ屍体方私ノ家へ運バレ
タノテ、自分テ多頭ノ釣獲ノ跡ヲ確認シタ。彼
ハ毎日一晝夜一早晝ニ依ツテ漁り漁サレタノテ
アル。屍体ヲ私ハ彼ノ家へ運シタ。アモ一九四
四年ノコトデアツタ。

是ニ屢々、私ハ凡ユル口信ノ人ノ漁園ヲ要ケム人
スラ詮ニ漁業隊ハ歸バレタ。彼シテ脣待ハ止ダシ
イモテ主トシテ釣獲ニ依ルセノテアツタ。・
漁業隊ノ第一者ニ於ケル屍體ハ同ジテハナカツタ。
時トシテヘヽ試向ノ西ニ良イ食肉之具ヘヽ食ニ漁
り漁サレルコトモアツタ。・・・漁園ニ主トシテ
屍ヒラレル事例ハ

(イ) 漁口節ニアテガフ直徑約四寸径ノ木ノ等
(ロ) 草履馬鹿火ハシイヌロープ
(ハ) (ニ) 卷煙草、放車旗等ニテ燒クコト
(三) 人ニ依マセルタメ容積約三立ノ大型漁船、時ト
シテ此ノ漁船ニハシシテ石山水ガ元酒サレ、アラ

Doc. 5632

9.

三尺酒飲ミ平サ不バテラテカツ々。
最初ハ頭ヲ下ニ昂下ゲタガ、食ニハズノ方法ハ
ヘテレ、腰椎着ハ足ヲ下ニ昂下ゲラレ、兩手ハ食
手ニ持テレ々。・・・水呑メノ場合ニヘ、嘗談道
盤着ハ馬兵隊ノ伍長ニヨツテシツカリトオサヘテ
レ、腰椎カ空ニナルヤ否ヤ、腰椎着ノ腰筋方角ハ
バ、ソノ体ノ上テ脚口シタリスルコトニヨツテ腰
吐ヲ促進サセル如ク且ク持サレバ・・・
飯ニ過ベタ過リ、食事ハ罪也ニ氣取テ、主トシテ
一血ノ便ト請夙願切テアツ々。腰トシテハ、腰固
サレバカリノ者ハ三日間セ食山ヲ貪ハナカツ々。
私方ナ々當時ハ入浴ハ爲テアツ々・・・
死人ニ論シテハ、ソレモ凡テ受ケタ腰固ノクメニ
死亡シタ着テアルガ、私ハソノ着方腰着コマラリ
ヤレ、心臓病又ハ頭氣テ死亡シト云フ腰固着ニ
辰々着石セネバテラテカツ々。ソレ故私方腰名シ
タ約十七遍ハ凡テ腰偏ノ腰固着テアツ々。・・・
馬兵隊待本ノ書記ノ伍長ノ腰着ニ試スル腰偏トシ
テ、而シテソノ腰着ハ行ハレタノテハナカツ々ノ
テアルガ、一ツイレ・イタムレノ人々百名以上ガ
腰痛サレ、ソノ内公ツタノハニナ人ヲ出ナカツ々。
其余ノ者ハ行方不明トナツ々。・・・
私ハ「バレムバン」馬兵隊ノ腰固ノ結果死亡シ々

Doc 5632

着ハ軍計百名ヲ遣カニ遣エルセノト思フ。・・・
 管理ノ憲兵隊六ヘ自殺兩派ノ軍計ノ少佐テアツタ。
 時トシテ彼ハ日本ヲ訪問ニ手ヲ出シタ、朝ハベ弘ノ
 勝倉アルガソレカラ笑ヒテガラ立ツテ見テキタ。
 彼ハ憲兵隊ヲ起ツタ事ハ何テセヨカニ知ツテキタ。

「アンボン八ノ内」私方四人同ニ知ツテラリ、
 死亡シタノハ「バカルベセイ」ト「トウワ・バテ
 イナヤ」テ。兩人ハ日本籍の者ニ似テサマセノ
 テアル。彼等ハ遅滞後二日テ死亡シタ。之ハソノ
 夫邊ノ既体ヲ引キ取ハヌメ軍政部ニ呼び出サレバ
 彼等ノ義理カラ國イテ知ツテキル。ソノ女邊ハア
 ラ福ニ語シタ。彼等ハ訪問ノ結果死亡シタノテア
 ツタ。・・・・・・・

署名 「ロー・ジョン・シイウ」

証名 「J.G.ペンドルス」

Doc 5632 (cert)

證　明　書

下記署名ノ和印算情報部長証記、印算大臣
ヲテヤルス。ヨンゲ不ル」ハ先づ正式ニ宣言
ノ上添附ノ陳述書ハ左記様式ノ和印語ノ原本全文
ノ真正・完全且正確ナルシニシテ、倘右書類ハ
和印算情報部公式記録ノ一部ナル事ヲ證言ス

記

一九四六年五月六日　印算大臣　トイエ・ヘ・ベ
ンテルス　ニ依ツテ作成セラレタル「ロ・ジン・
シユ」ノ宣誓陳述書、第五〇四九ノR

一九四六年八月二十八日

於「バダビヤ」前

チャルス・ヨンゲ不ルノ署名
(印算情報部官印)

余、印算事務長事務局附高參官印算科兵少
佐、法學博士「カ！・ア！・テウ・ヴェルト」
ノ西西ニ於テ署名宣誓セラセノアリ

カ！・ア！・テウ・ヴェルトノ署名
(バダビヤ・センテウルム法學科長官印)

Doc 5632 (cont.)

證　明　書

下記署名ノ印と本件情報部監視課長、印と印と大尉
「チャールス・ジョンソン」ハ先づ正式ニ宣誓
ノ上添附ノ陳述書ハ左記課長ノ印と同様ノ原本を有
ノ眞正・完全且正確ナル事ニシテ、倘右二項ハ
和印と本件情報部公式記録ノ一部ナル事ヲ證言ス

記

一九四六年五月六日時印と大尉「イエ・ヘ・ペ
ンテルス」ニ依ツテ作成セラレタル「ロ・シン・
ジュ」ノ宣誓陳述書。紀五〇四九ノR

一九四六年八月二十八日

於「バダビヤ」市

チャールス・ジョンソンノ署名ノ
(印と本件情報部官印)

余、印該事務長事務局附高官印と本件情報科少
佐、法學博士「カ・ア・・テウ・ヴェルト」
ノ印と本件情報科監視課長ノアリ

カ・ア・・テウ・ヴェルトノ署名ノ
(バダビヤ・セントラルム監視課長官印)